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side, rather than centering his treatment around one of the price-determining factors, his work would have exhibited better balance and proportion, and would have been better suited to the class for which it is intended.

S. R. WEAVER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Freight Rates and Manufactures in Colorado. By JOHN BURTON PHILLIPS. Boulder, Colo.: The University of Colorado Studies, December, 1909. 8vo, pp. 62. \$0.75.

This book is a valuable and instructive account of railroad freight-rate making in Colorado up to 1896, and its important influence upon the industrial development of the state. Special attention is naturally directed to conditions in Denver, showing its unique geographical position, its dependence upon long-distance railway transportation, and the destructive warfare waged against at least fourteen of its incipient industries by the railroads, allied with other great industrial combinations, through the medium of rebates, discriminations, and other ruinous rate manipulations. The main source of information is the testimony of manufacturers, merchants, and railroad officials before the Colorado Special Railroad Committee.

The National Providence Essays. By JAMES C. SMITH. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1910. 8vo, pp. vi+103. 3s. 6d. net.

The National Providence is a series of essays, rather utopian in character, dealing mainly with the functions of government, the nationalization of property, the nationalization of life insurance, and the economic incorporation of the proletariat. Mr. Smith's rhetoric, though often good of its kind, darkens and perplexes the logic which it should illustrate; and in this way it deludes first himself and then his readers. He has adopted the method of the doctrinaire throughout this work, and the foundations of his theory are made out of the most flimsy materials.

By What Authority? By JOHN MUIRHEAD, LL.D. London: P. S. King & Son, 1909. 8vo, pp. vi+90. 2s.

After three-quarters of a century during which England has had no change from the principles of the Poor Law of 1834, a royal commission has just reported in favor of altering the old system. Professor Muirhead in this book, after indicating the strong and the weak points in both the majority and the minority reports, presents a plan embodying the advantages of each report.

The Vagrancy Problem. By WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON. London: P. S. King, 1910. 12mo, pp. xv+270. 5s.

An excellent book, the opening chapters of which present fully the growing seriousness of the vagrancy problem in England, and its unsatisfactory solution by the workhouse, casual ward, and other present agencies. There follows a

detailed description, based on personal observation, of the efficient methods of dealing with vagrants in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. After seeing the system employed on the Continent, in successful operation for more than twenty years, and after long experience as a member of the Poor Law Commission in England, the author is convinced that the prolonged disciplinary and reformatory measures, used in the detention colonies and labor houses of the Continent, are the best remedy for this social parasitism.

Efforts for Social Betterment among Negro Americans. A Social Study Made by Atlanta University, under the Patronage of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund. Edited by W. C. BURGHARDT DUBOIS. (Atlanta University Publication No. 14.) Atlanta, Ga.: The Atlanta University Press, 1909. 8vo, pp. 136. 75 cents.

The study deals mainly with benevolent efforts for the social betterment of American Negroes, such as the church, school, philanthropy, general charity, women's clubs, old folks' homes, orphanages, hospitals, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., refuges for women, social, literary, and art clubs, literature and newspapers, libraries, day nurseries, social settlements, kindergartens, and civic reform. The review concludes that the evolution is in the right direction, and that colored people are becoming more interested in practical work for their own social uplift, and are also to an increasing extent bearing the cost of the work. Its most obvious suggestion is the development and support of the institutional church, the Negro school, women's clubs, art and literature and civic reform, as a most inviting field for philanthropy.

Men versus the Man. Being a Correspondence between ROBERT RIVES LAMONTE (Socialist) and H. L. MENCKEN (Individualist). New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. 247. \$1.35 net.

This little volume, as its title indicates, contains a series of letters exchanged between the authors on the subject of socialism, each writer contributing six letters. The correspondence is well written and furnishes entertaining and suggestive reading to anyone interested in the present-day socialist movement. Its chief characteristic, however, consists in its being fairly representative of the views of the ultra-radical and ultra-conservative in modern society.

The arguments adduced in favor of socialism are based on the theory of Surplus-Value, which is conjoined with the labor theory of value, and a teleological conception of evolution. The individualistic arguments intended to show the impracticability of socialism are based on the assumption of the genetic, mental, and temperamental inequalities among human beings.